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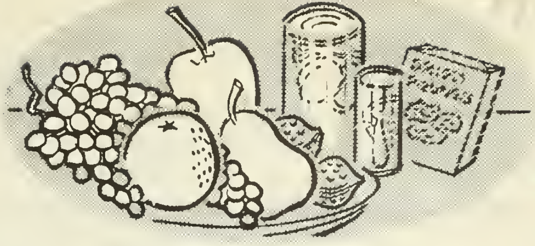

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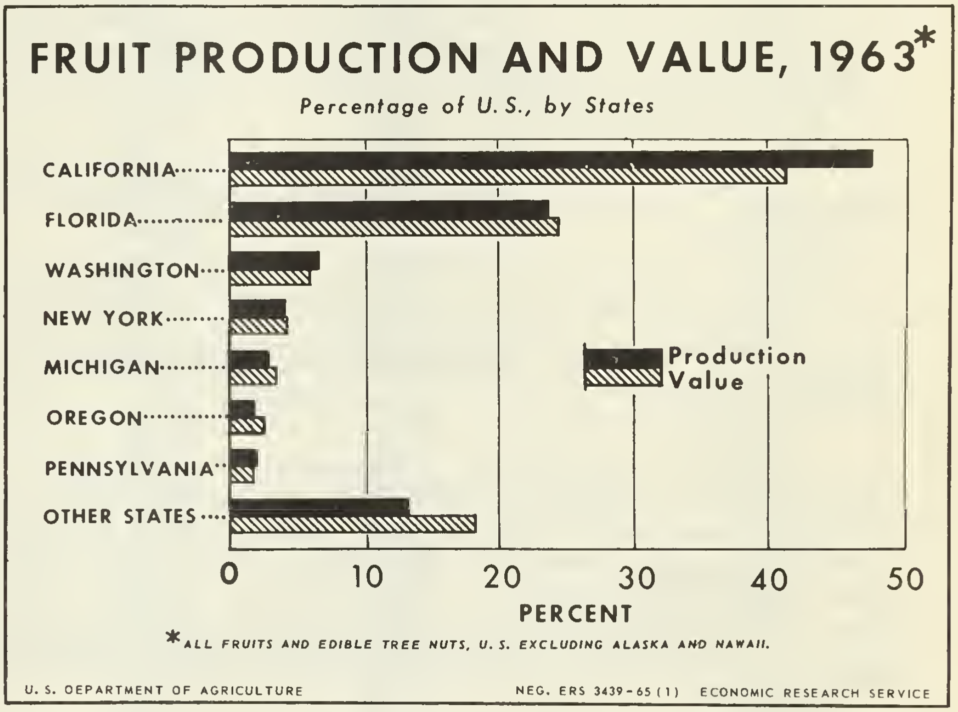
FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-154 For Release January 30, A. M. JANUARY 1965

California, the leading producer of many kinds of fruits and nuts, leads all other States in total quantity and value of U. S. fruit and nut production. Florida, which exceeds in citrus fruits, is second. Other States trail far behind, yet together account for about a third of the total.

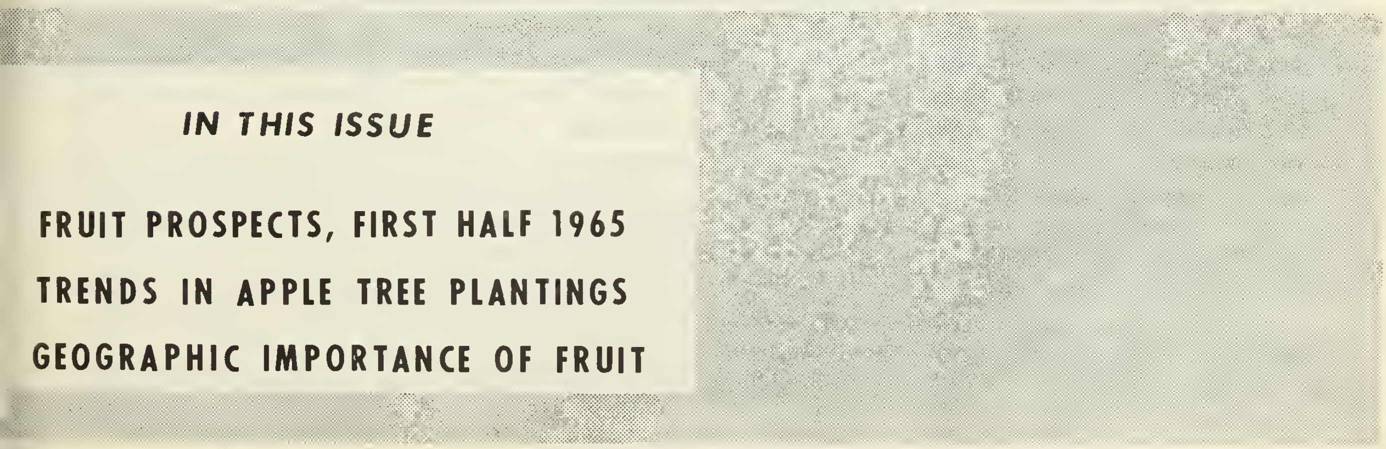


FRUIT PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1963*

Percentage of U. S., by States

*ALL FRUITS AND EDIBLE TREE NUTS, U. S. EXCLUDING ALASKA AND HAWAII.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 3439-65 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE



IN THIS ISSUE

FRUIT PROSPECTS, FIRST HALF 1965

TRENDS IN APPLE TREE PLANTINGS

GEOGRAPHIC IMPORTANCE OF FRUIT

Published quarterly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1 .--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1958-62 annual 1962, 1963 and indicated 1964

Crop and State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/				
California	11,920	12,600	15,300	14,000
Florida, all	49,900	45,500	27,800	42,600
Temple	3,500	2,000	3,400	3,600
Other	46,400	43,500	24,400	39,000
Texas	1,365	25	150	675
Arizona	510	640	930	700
Louisiana	205	15	15	10
Total	63,900	58,780	44,195	57,985
Valencia:				
California	17,180	16,200	16,700	14,500
Florida	40,520	29,000	30,500	39,000
Texas	803	15	90	325
Arizona	744	920	1,270	1,200
Total	59,247	46,135	48,560	55,025
All oranges:				
California	29,100	28,800	32,000	28,500
Florida	90,420	74,500	58,300	81,600
Texas	2,168	40	240	1,000
Arizona	1,254	1,560	2,200	1,900
Louisiana	205	15	15	10
Total all oranges	123,147	104,915	92,755	113,010
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	32,460	30,000	26,300	31,500
Seedless	20,540	20,000	19,700	20,500
Pink	7,220	7,500	7,600	8,000
White	13,320	12,500	12,100	12,500
Other	11,920	10,000	6,600	11,000
Texas	3,794	70	500	2,400
Arizona	2,358	2,170	3,210	2,800
California, all	2,662	2,500	4,200	3,700
Desert Valleys	1,202	1,200	2,500	2,200
Other areas	1,460	1,300	1,700	1,500
Total grapefruit	41,274	34,740	34,210	40,400
Lemons:				
California	15,100	12,500	16,300	12,500
Arizona	808	490	1,740	1,150
Total lemons	15,908	12,990	18,040	13,650
Limes:				
Florida	314	400	450	520
Tangelos:				
Florida	620	750	900	850
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,640	2,000	3,600	4,200

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested--or harvested but not utilized--on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 95 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida, 85 lb., and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. 2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana; for all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-term average.

2515

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 22, 1965

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SUMMARY

Prospects for the 1964-65 citrus crop point to increased supplies of both fresh and processed citrus during the first half of 1965. Year-end cold storage stocks of fresh apples were slightly smaller than a year ago. But packers' stocks of processed deciduous fruits from the record large 1964 crop were up noticeably. In mid-January, grower prices for California oranges and lemons, and Washington and Appalachian-area apples were generally above a year earlier. But prices for fruit in other States were generally below year-earlier levels.

The 1964-65 U. S. citrus crop as of January 1 was expected to be 17 percent larger than the below average crop in 1963-64. Orange production was expected to total 113 million boxes, 22 percent above 1963-64 but 8 percent below the 1958-62 average. Indicated sharp increases in Florida and Texas much more than exceed expected moderate decreases in other States, especially California. The 1964-65 grapefruit crop, estimated at 40 million boxes, is up 18 percent from last year, also due to substantial increases in Florida and Texas. But the lemon crop, at 14 million boxes, is down 24 percent. These changes in the new citrus crops point to increased supplies of fresh oranges and grapefruit during the first half of 1965, larger packs of processed citrus, and prices below a year earlier but still much above pre-freeze (1962) prices. For lemons, they indicate increased prices; supplies are expected to be adequate for usual fresh market needs.

By mid-January, usage of Florida oranges for fresh market and processing was considerably larger than a year earlier. Fresh use of grapefruit was down substantially, mainly because of lack of mature fruit and poor sizing due to dry weather. But use for processing was up moderately. Increases in the new packs of canned and frozen orange and grapefruit juices should much more than offset the light carryover stocks held by packers last fall. Retail prices for some processed citrus juices have already declined because of increasing supplies.

The cold wave that swept over Florida citrus areas January 16-18, 1965, caused general but not severe damage to citrus fruit and trees. An early appraisal indicated probable slight damage to midseason oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit, assuming rapid movement of frosted fruit to processors to minimize losses. Any damage to Valencias probably would be in weight reduction due to dryness.

In practically all Florida citrus areas, recent new growth and scattered new bloom were frozen. Old wood was damaged only in extremely cold pockets. Leaf damage was extensive throughout most of the citrus area. Damage appeared to be the lightest along the west coast. The lower Indian River area was not even affected.

Noncitrus fruit production in 1964 totaled about 11.2 million tons, 7 percent larger than in 1963 and 13 percent above average. The 1964 fruits included record crops of fresh plums, nectarines, and sour cherries. The apple crop was the largest in more than a quarter century, and the pear crop was 55 percent above the small 1963 crop. Year-end stocks of apples were smaller in the Pacific Northwest but larger in California and various central and eastern States than a year ago. Stocks of fall and winter pears were up moderately and those of grapes were up substantially. The Florida winter strawberry crop, now being harvested, is expected to be somewhat larger than the 1964 crop.

The 1964-65 pack of canned noncitrus fruits, now almost completed, is record large, about a fourth above the 1963-64 pack. The new packs of peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, and applesauce (not yet completed) are record large, and the packs of various other fruits are up substantially. As a result, year-end stocks were up significantly. Incomplete data indicate that the new pack of frozen deciduous fruits also is up about a fourth, due largely to increases in red tart cherries and strawberries. Year-end stocks of all frozen deciduous fruits combined were up 27 percent. Dried fruit production was up about 5 percent, mainly due to increased output of dried prunes.

ORANGES

U. S. Orange Production Up Sharply

The 1964-65 U. S. orange crop was forecast, as of January 1, at 113 million boxes, 22 percent above 1963-64, but 8 percent below the 1958-62 average.

Florida, where trees have made remarkable recovery from the December 1962 freeze and more new plantings are starting to bear, accounts for most of the increase. Production also is up in Texas, but down in California and Arizona.

In Florida, 1964-65 orange production is expected to total 81.6 million boxes, 40 percent above 1963-64, but 10 percent below average. This State's early and midseason crop of 42.6 million boxes is up 53 percent from last season, and the Valencia crop of 39 million boxes is up 28 percent.

The January 16-18 Florida freeze should result in only light losses of early and midseason oranges if the frosted fruit is moved immediately to processors. The effect upon Temple oranges will be a reduction in grade and weight due to dryness. Valencias also may be reduced through interior dryness.

The 1964-65 California orange crop is forecast at 28.5 million boxes, 11 percent below last season and 2 percent below average. Expected production of 14 million boxes of Navel and miscellaneous varieties is down 8 percent, that of 14.5 million of Valencias is down 13 percent.

Florida and California account for about 97 percent of the 1964-65 U.S. orange crop, and Arizona, Texas, and Louisiana for the remainder. Expected U.S. production of early, midseason, and Navel varieties totals 58 million boxes, 31 percent above 1963-64, and that of Valencias, 55 million, up 13 percent (table 1).

Valencias are preferred for processing, especially for concentrated juice. In Florida, processing is the major outlet for all varietal groups; in other States, the fresh market predominates. About 62 percent of the oranges marketed from the 1963-64 crop were processed.

Sizing and maturity of Florida oranges were slow during early fall. But rains in December favored development of the crop. Quality is much better than last year. Rains also occurred in California citrus areas, and fruit sizes for both Navels and Valencias are above average.

Market and Prices

Both shipping point and terminal auction prices for Florida fresh market oranges declined as usual with increasing shipments during early fall. They tended to stabilize in December and early January at levels noticeably below the high prices a year earlier. Prices for Florida oranges for frozen concentrate also averaged well below year-earlier levels. Strong demand for oranges for processing as well as for fresh use is expected to strengthen the fresh market this winter and spring. But prices for the larger supplies this year are unlikely to approach the levels of the first half of 1964.

Prices for new-crop California oranges, as for Florida oranges, started the season at levels above a year-earlier, then dipped under. However, shipping-point prices in mid-January averaged above comparable 1964 prices, partly due to reduced shipments. Moreover, good size of fruit favors these oranges on fresh markets.

Florida Orange Usage, Fresh and Processed, Up in 1964-65

Although harvest and movement of 1964-65 crop Florida oranges started slowly last fall, they gained momentum during November and December and, by January 16, considerably exceeded year-earlier volume. Movement both to fresh markets and to processors was up substantially. Remaining supplies on January 16 were much larger than a year earlier, a result of the heavier 1964-65 crop. Considerably more than half of the remaining Florida oranges were Valencias. Early-season fresh-market movement of Texas oranges also was up. But that of California and Arizona oranges was down, partly because of lighter production. In mid-January, weekly movement of Florida oranges was seasonally heavy. Assuming the Valencia crop turns out about as large as now forecast, a substantial increase in the 1964-65 pack of frozen orange concentrate can be expected.

U. S. Foreign Trade in Fresh Oranges Up in 1963-64

During November 1963-October 1964, U.S. exports of fresh oranges (including tangerines) were approximately 5.1 million boxes, 17 percent above a year earlier. They went mostly to Canada, but substantial quantities also went to Western Europe and Hong Kong. U.S. imports of fresh oranges were about 1.7 million boxes, twice the year-earlier volume. They came mostly from Mexico.

Tangerines and Tangelos

The 1964-65 Florida tangerine crop is estimated at 4.2 million boxes, 17 percent above the near-average 1963-64 crop. By mid-January, harvest was well advanced. Freeze damage to unharvested tangerines (about 25 percent of the crop) varied. Immediate harvest of the frosted fruit was essential to minimize losses. The course of prices was similar to that of oranges. In mid-January, however, terminal-auction prices averaged moderately above a year-earlier. The fresh market is the principal outlet for tangerines.

Florida tangelo production this season totals 850,000 boxes, 6 percent below 1963-64, but 37 percent above average. In mid-January, the season for tangelos, which are used mostly fresh, was nearing the end. Recent prices also have been below year-earlier levels.

GRAPEFRUIT

Increased Production in 1964-65

U. S. grapefruit production in 1964-65 is expected to total 40.4 million boxes, 18 percent above 1963-64 but 2 percent below the 1958-62 average. The increase is due to strong recovery of citrus groves in Florida and Texas from the freeze damage of 2 years ago. The 1964-65 Florida crop totals 31.5 million boxes, 20 percent above last season. Increases are indicated for all varietal groups, especailly seeded grapefruit. Fruit sizes have improved over the early tendency to small grapefruit. Grapefruit losses, if any, from the mid-January freeze will be light, since early harvest of frosted fruit will minimize reductions.

The Texas crop of 2.4 million boxes is nearly 5 times last year's small crop. The California and Arizona crops are down moderately from last season's above-average production (table 1).

Market and Prices

Early-season prices for Florida grapefruit have held up well, partly because fruit of sufficient maturity and size for fresh market shipments was slow in reaching volume. At shipping points, prices for "interior" grapefruit generally averaged below year-earlier levels, but prices for Indian River fruit, where the crop was cut by hurricane Cleo, generally averaged above a year ago. This fruit normally brings a premium over interior fruit. On the auctions, prices for all types combined also generally averaged above a year earlier. In December, prices even increased somewhat in response to the usual strong demand for the Christmas trade.

But in January, as supplies became large in relation to the usual post-holiday lull in demand, prices declined at shipping points to levels moderately to considerably below a year earlier. Although prices this winter and spring are likely to continue below year-earlier levels, they are expected to remain above those prevailing before the 1962 freeze. Prices for the larger-sized grapefruit, of which supplies are still relatively light, are expected to average well above the more plentiful small and medium-sized fruit.

Early-season Use: Fresh Down, Processed Up

Total usage of grapefruit to early January of the 1964-65 season has been a little under comparable 1963-64 usage, mainly because of the slow early-season harvest in Florida. Although fresh-market use has been lighter, use for processing has been heavier. With the crop much larger than in 1963-64, harvest is likely to extend further into spring than last year, leading to increased use, both fresh and processed. As of January 16, Florida grapefruit remaining for harvest was about 17.0 million boxes (excluding fruit for local use), 45 percent more than a year earlier.

Use of grapefruit marketed from the 1963-64 U. S. crop was: Fresh (including exports), 58 percent; and processed, 42 percent. Exports during September 1963-August 1964 were over 2.2 million boxes, about 6.6 percent of the crop. During September-November 1964, exports were about 450,000 boxes, 26 percent below a year earlier.

LEMONS

California-Arizona lemon production in 1964-65 was forecast, as of January 1, at 13.6 million boxes, 24 percent below the large 1963-64 crop and 14 percent below the 1958-62 average. Prospective production in each State--12.5 million boxes in California and 1.1 million in Arizona--is down substantially from last season (table 1).

By mid-January, harvest of Arizona lemons was about completed, but that of the California crop was only well underway. The latter will continue to be marketed until next fall. Early-season fresh use of lemons has been about as large as a year ago. But use for processing has been down sharply. The 1963-64 U. S. lemon crop was used half fresh and half processed.

California shipping-point prices for fresh-market lemons in mid-January averaged much above year-earlier levels. The increase over last year was considerably higher for First Grade lemons than for Choice. Continued high prices are in prospect for fresh lemons, especially for the top grade and larger sizes.

U. S. exports of fresh lemons during November 1963-October 1964 totaled about 2.9 million boxes, about the same as in 1962-63. As with other fresh citrus, these lemons went mostly to Western Europe and Canada.

APPLES

Year-end Apple Stocks Slightly Smaller Than a Year Earlier, But Moderately Above Average

Fresh apples in cold storage on January 1, 1965, totaled about 39.5 million bushels, 2 percent below a year earlier but 17 percent above the 1959-63 average for January 1 (basis USDA's Cold Storage Report). Stocks were larger this year than last in the principal eastern and central apple States and California, where 1964 crops were up. But stocks were smaller in other important western States, especially Washington, where production was down. About 31 percent of the current year-end stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage, compared with 24 percent a year earlier. In this type of storage, apples maintain their condition longer than apples in regular storage, thus permitting greater flexibility in marketing.

In many of the eastern States where late season dry weather prevailed, apples did not attain desired sizes, resulting in unusually large percentages of small and medium-sized apples. Apples sized somewhat better in Michigan and Washington. Many of the small apples were handled by delivery to processors or bagging for retail sale. But year-end stocks probably still contained somewhat larger-than-normal percentages of small and medium-sized apples. Large sizes of some varieties probably were scarce.

Market and Price Developments

Partly responsible for apple stocks on January 1, 1965, being a little below a year earlier, although the 1964 crop was up about 15 million bushels, were substantially heavier early-season movement to processors, a small increase in exports, and larger-than-usual quantities left unharvested in eastern States. Market prospects for the remaining stocks appear good, especially in the domestic fresh apple trade. Prospects seem the best for the larger apples. Prices received by growers (national average basis) have increased a little since November to reach a level in December moderately above a year earlier. In mid-January 1965, shipping-point prices for preferred varieties, grades, and sizes in Washington, where stocks are down, averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. Prices also were up somewhat in the Appalachian area. In Michigan and New York, prices generally averaged lower than a year earlier.

Early Season Exports of Fresh Apples Increased

U. S. exports of fresh apples during July-November 1964 were over 1.3 million bushels (48 pounds), 25 percent larger than a year earlier. Total exports in 1963-64 were about 4.2 million bushels, 3.4 percent of the 1963 crop. Canada and Western Europe were leading destinations. During July-November 1964, U. S. apple imports were 0.3 million bushels, 49 percent below a year earlier. Total imports in 1963-64, mostly from Canada, were about 1.7 million bushels.

1964 Production Increased for All Major Varieties, Except Winesap and Yellow Newtown

The 1964 commercial apple crop was about 140 million bushels, 12 percent above 1963 and 14 percent above the 1958-62 average. The crops were record large in Michigan and California, where growing conditions were favorable over most of the season. Production was above 1963 in all other principal apple States, except Washington, where spring freezes and late-season cool temperatures held output somewhat below the large 1963 crop. In many of the other apple States, summer dryness limited sizing of the fruit. Although sizes were not up to expectations in various apple States, apple color was good to excellent and quality was good at harvesttime.

Apple production by geographic areas and changes from 1963 were: Eastern States, 63 million bushels, up 10 percent; Central States, 33 million bushels, up 51 percent; and Western States, over 44 million bushels, down 5 percent. Production was above average in all areas.

By broad varietal groups, 1964 apple production was: Winter varieties, 120 million bushels, 86 percent of the crop; fall apples, 14 million bushels, 10 percent; and summer varieties, 6 million bushels, 4 percent. Production of each varietal group was larger than in 1963. That of winter varieties, which comprise most of the stocks for sale after January 1, was about 10 million bushels (9 percent) larger than in 1963. Red and standard Delicious (34 million bushels) led all other varieties. Next important were McIntosh (18 million), Golden Delicious (11 million), Rome Beauty (nearly 11 million), and Jonathan (10 million).

PEARS

Year-end Stocks in Cold Storage Are Up

Fresh pear stocks January 1, 1965, were about 2 million bushels and baskets, 10 percent above a year earlier, also 10 percent above the 1959-63 average for January 1 (basis Cold Storage Report of USDA). Pacific Coast fall and winter varieties comprised most of the year-end stocks; only a few Bartletts remained. The D'Anjou was by far the leading variety in storage. Other varieties included the Bosc, Nelis, Comice, and Easter.

The usual light import of pears from southern hemisphere countries, especially Argentina and Chile, can be expected during winter and spring. New-crop California Bartletts normally become available in early July to start another season for fresh pears.

Prices Generally Below Relatively High Year-earlier Levels

Both grower and terminal auction prices for the increased supplies of pears during the 1964-65 marketing season generally have averaged somewhat below the relatively high 1963-64 prices. As an exception, weekly auction prices for early season sales of the D'Anjou frequently averaged above year-earlier prices, when marketings were heavier. In mid-January, shipping point prices for Washington D'Anjous averaged moderately below a year earlier. But terminal auction prices for this variety were up slightly. Although prices for pears generally are expected to increase as supplies decline, they may not reach year-earlier levels. Orderly movement of the increased year-end stocks will require larger weekly shipments than in the first half of 1964. This will tend to moderate price increases.

U. S. Foreign Trade in Pears

During July-November 1964, U. S. exports of fresh pears totaled about 720,000 bushels, 49 percent larger than a year earlier. The 1963-64 season total was about 774,000 bushels, 45 percent below 1962-63. This 1963-64 total included a substantial quantity of Pacific Coast winter pears.

1964 Pear Crop Was Largest Since 1957

The 1964 U. S. pear crop totaled 30 million bushels, 55 percent above the light 1963 crop and 7 percent above the 1958-62 average. It was the largest crop since 1957. The big gain in production over 1963 resulted mainly from a doubling of the California crop over the light 1963 volume and a substantial increase in Oregon. Only Washington, Utah, and Texas had smaller crops than in 1963.

In the 3 Pacific Coast States, 1964 production of Bartletts totaled 21.4 million bushels (519,000 tons), 80 percent above 1963; and production of other varieties totaled 5.0 million bushels (124,750 tons), up 7 percent. The 1964 3-State total of all types combined was 26.4 million bushels, 60 percent above 1963 and 7 percent above average. Among other States, which produced about 12 percent of the 1964 U. S. total, the Michigan crop of 1.9 million bushels was 46 percent above 1963 and set a new record.

GRAPES

Cold storage stocks of fresh grapes on January 1, 1965, were about 89 million pounds, 76 percent larger than a year earlier and 24 percent above the 1959-63 average for January 1. Most of the year-end stocks were California grapes, especially the Emperor variety. The weather was more favorable for harvesting and storing grapes last fall than a year earlier, when rains reduced the volume suitable for storing. Fresh market supplies of grapes during winter and early spring usually are supplemented by imports from southern hemisphere countries, especially Chile. California and Arizona grapes from the new crops normally become available in May or early June.

Total 1964 U. S. grape production was 3,504,850 tons, 8 percent below the 1963 record but 13 percent above the 1958-62 average. California, with 3,165,000 tons, accounted for 90 percent of the 1964 U. S. total. Output of raisins was 237,800 tons (dry basis), 11 percent below the 1963 tonnage before allowance for losses and diversions to non-raisin uses because of rain damage. Rain damaged raisins lost in the field in 1963 were 14,000 tons. Raisins usable for food from the 1964 production actually may exceed those from 1963.

The season average price per ton received by California growers for the 1964 grape crop has been tentatively estimated at $55.60, basis equivalent returns for bulk fruit at first delivery point. This is 21 percent above the price for the larger 1963 crop. In mid-January, California shipping point prices for Emperor grapes averaged slightly to moderately below a year earlier, when stocks were much lighter.

STRAWBERRIES

1965 Florida Winter Crop

The 1965 Florida winter crop of strawberries has developed under generally favorable early-season growing conditions, resulting in more than usual picking in December and early January and the prospect for another crop above average. However, mid-January cold weather caused some, perhaps only slight, damage to plants and ripening berries, pointing to curtailed harvest and reduced supplies in affected areas for a few weeks.

As of January 1, the crop was estimated at 24.6 million pounds, 19 percent above 1964 and 2½ times the 1959-63 average. The new crop is being harvested from 3,200 acres, 19 percent more than last year. Harvest usually continues through winter into early spring. Practically all of the crop is shipped to fresh markets, where the berries normally command the highest prices of the year.

Most of the annual strawberry production is harvested from the spring acreage, which includes plantings in the heavy-producing States of California, Oregon, and Wahsington, also in Michigan, Louisiana, and other States. Prospective 1965 spring acreage is 81,940 acres, 2 percent under 1964 and 10 percent below average. The first forecast of 1965 production in the spring States will be released in crop reports as follows: Early-spring crop, March report; and mid-spring and late-spring crops, May report.

1964 Crop Strawberries

Commerical strawberry production in 1964 was about 549 million pounds, 8 percent above 1963 and 9 percent above the 1958-62 average. Sharp increases in the late-and early-spring States, and in Florida, much more than offset a moderate reduction in the mid-spring States. Increased yields per acre accounted for the larger 1964 crop.

Fresh market use of the 1964 crop was nearly 298 million pounds, less than 1 percent above 1963. California (with 47 percent) led by far all other States in strawberries shipped to fresh markets. Processor usage was over 251 million pounds, 17 percent above 1963. Oregon, (with 38 percent) was the leader in strawberries processed. The 3 Pacific Coast States supplied 89 percent of the total processed in 1964.

The season-average price per pound received by growers for the entire 1964 strawberry crop was 20 cents, 1.3 cents above 1963. The 1964 price for fresh-market use was 24.8 cents, also up 1.3 cents; and for processing, it was 14.2 cents, up 2.1 cents.

Strawberry Foreign Trade

Total U. S. imports of fresh strawberries during the first 11 months of 1964 were 3.6 million pounds, about the same as in all 1963. Mexico was again the largest foreign supplier, accounting for more than 95 percent of U. S. imports.

U. S. imports of frozen strawberries during the first 11 months of 1964 totaled 41.3 million pounds, 16 percent more than the 35.7 million pounds during all of 1963. Mexico again accounted for more than 95 percent of the total.

According to Canadian sources, the United States during the first 7 months of 1964 exported 18.5 million pounds of fresh strawberries to Canada, 6 percent more than in the same period of 1963. Canadian imports of U. S. frozen strawberries were 0.5 million pounds, 1.1 million pounds (66 percent) less than in the same period of 1963.

But Canadian imports of Mexican frozen strawberries during the first 7 months of 1964 were 4.9 million pounds, compared with 3.4 million pounds in the same period of 1963. Canada received 10 percent of its total imports of frozen strawberries from the United States and 87 percent from Mexico, compared with 29 and 52 percent, respectively, during all of 1963.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

1964-65 Pack of Canned Noncitrus Fruits Record Large, Year-end Stocks Increased

Current data indicate that the 1964-65 pack of commercially canned fruit in mainland United States, now nearing completion, will be approximately 105 million cases (basis cases of 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans). A pack of this size would be about a fourth above the 1963-64 pack and an eighth above the previous record in 1962-63. Reported figures for 11 items (apricots, sweet cherries, red tart cherries, figs, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruits, peaches, spiced peaches, pears, and purple plums) total about 78 million cases, 31 percent above 1963-64. These 11 items accounted for 70 percent of the 1963-64 pack. Of these items, the 1964-65 packs of canned peaches, fruit cocktail, and pears set records, and those of all others also were above 1963-64.

Among 1964-65 packs not yet completed, output of canned applesauce and apple slices to January 1, 1965, was (basis 24-$2\frac{1}{2}$'s): Applesauce, 13.8 million cases (also a new record), 20 percent above a year earlier, and apple slices, 2.8 million cases, down 5 percent. The Hawaiian pineapple pack to December 1 was about 10 million cases, down 3 percent.

The sharp increase in the 1964-65 pack of canned noncitrus fruits is partly offset by a substantial reduction in canners' stocks last June as the new season for canning was starting. Even so, canners' supplies for 1964-65 are much above 1963-64. According to available data, canners' stocks this yearend were considerably above a year earlier. This points to the need for larger-than-usual movement from canners to the trade this winter and spring to reduce supplies to an adequate carryover at the end of the season. For figures on packs and stocks of individual items, see table 23.

Canned Fruit Exports

U. S. exports of leading canned fruits (basis 24-$2\frac{1}{2}$'s) during June-November 1964 and changes from a year earlier were: Peaches, 3.0 million cases, down 3 percent; fruit cocktail, 1.9 million cases, up 2 percent; and pineapple, 1.6 million cases, up 29 percent. Most of these items went to Western Europe and Canada.

Canned Fruit Juices

Output of Hawaiian pineapple juice during June-November 1964 was about as follows: Canned single-strength juice, 10.7 million cases (24-2's), 1 percent below a year earlier; and canned (including frozen) concentrated juice, 0.8 million cases (6-10's), down 2 percent. But packers' stocks of both items on December 1 were somewhat larger than a year earlier. They were: Single-strength juice, 6.8 million cases, up 3 percent; and concentrated juice, 0.6 million cases, up 25 percent. Most of the Hawaiian pineapple juice as well as canned pineapple is shipped to the U. S. mainland. Figures on the 1964-65 packs of various other noncitrus juices are not yet available.

Increased Dried Fruit Production Expected in 1964-65

Total output of dried fruits in 1964-65 is expected to be about 5 percent above the 1963-64 total of approximately 450,000 tons (excluding rain-damaged raisins lost in the field). Raisin production in 1964-65 was 237,800 tons, 6 percent below the 1963-64 tonnage after deduction of 14,000 tons that were rain damaged. But dried prune production was 171,000 tons, up 28 percent. Fig production was 19,400 tons, up 5 percent, and that of dates was 21,800 tons, down 1 percent. Data indicating output of other items are not yet available. The above figures are basis natural condition, before changes incident to packaging, and before deductions for prunes used for juice.

Although total U. S. supplies of dried fruits consist mostly of domestic production, they include imports of various items, especially dates and figs. In turn, the United States exports substantial quantities of raisins and prunes. During September-November 1964, exports of raisins were about 25,800 tons, 4 percent above a year earlier; and those of prunes were about 18,300 tons, up 11 percent. Total exports of these 2 items during September 1963-August 1964 were approximately 56,000 and 40,000 tons, respectively.

Output of Frozen Fruits and Berries Increased in 1964

The 1964 U. S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) probably was about 25 percent above the 1963 pack of 620 million pounds. The pack of frozen red tart cherries was approximately 194 million pounds, more than twice the light 1963 pack, according to a preliminary estimate. Output of frozen peaches was about 70 million pounds, up 6 percent. The pack of frozen strawberries probably was at least 10 percent above the 1963 pack of 234 million pounds. Complete figures for all 1964 items will become available in spring.

Cold storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries on January 1, 1965, totaled 552 million pounds, 27 percent above a year earlier. Stocks of strawberries, cherries, and peaches--the 3 leading items--were up substantially (table 24).

Imports of frozen strawberries in 1964, mostly from Mexico exceeded 41 million pounds, a substantial gain over 1963.

USDA Canned Fruit Purchases

During the second half of 1964, the USDA bought substantial quantities of canned fruits for use in school lunch programs. The most recent purchases were as follows, all in cases of 6 No. 10 cans: Applesauce, 321,400 cases, bought December 4, for delivery January 4 through February 15, 1965; ripe pitted olives, 208,950 cases, bought November 20, for delivery December 28 through February 15, 1965; and sliced apples, 298,750 cases, bought October 22, for delivery November 16 through December 7 and December 28 through January 11, 1965.

Previous canned fruit purchases, of which delivery has been completed and which were reported in the October 1964 Fruit Situation, were (in cases of 6-10's): Pineapples, 309,672 cases; apricots, 300,320 cases; red tart pitted cherries, 630,000 cases; peaches, 672,850 cases; purple plums, 218,400 cases; and applesauce, 300,000 cases. The purchases of olives and purple plums were made with Sec. 32 funds as surplus removal operations, and of the other items with National School Lunch Act funds.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUITS

Larger Packs in Prospect

The 1964-65 season for processed citrus fruits opened last fall with Florida packers' stocks extremely light and retail prices unusually high. But prospective larger crops of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines pointed to increased packs of various canned and frozen items. If crops as large as those forecast on January 1 materialize, increased packs should result, leading to some reduction in retail prices this winter and spring.

Early-Season Pack of Florida Canned Citrus Sections and Salad Is Down

The 1964-65 Florida pack of canned grapefruit sections to January 2 was about 2.1 million cases (24-2's), 13 percent below a year earlier. Very little citrus salad had been packed to the same time. This lighter output resulted partly from the lack of fruit suitable for sectioning and strong fresh market demand even for the small-sized grapefruit. Packers' stocks of grapefruit sections on January 2 were about 1.5 million cases, 15 percent below a year earlier.

Early-Season Output of Florida Canned Citrus Juices Up Sharply

The 1964-65 Florida pack of canned single-strength citrus juices (orange, grapefruit, tangerine, and blend) to January 2 totaled approximately 10.2

million cases (24-2's), 64 percent above a year earlier. Moreover, output of each item was up. But movement from canners to the trade lagged behind a year earlier. The net effect of sharply decreased carryover stocks, greatly increased pack, and moderately reduced movement was that packers' stocks of 6.6 million cases on January 2 were 54 percent above a year earlier. Total stocks can be expected to increase as canning continues this winter and spring. The 1963-64 pack of these 4 canned juices was about 15.5 million cases (table 23).

1964-65 Pack of Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate Expected to Exceed 1963-64 Output

As the new season for making Florida frozen orange concentrate began (November 28, 1964), packers' stocks were down to 10.1 million gallons, about two-thirds those of a year earlier and less than one-third of the heavy stocks 2 years earlier. The new pack to January 2 was about 9.0 million gallons, 14 percent above a year earlier but only half that of 2 years earlier. For the entire season, however, production probably will considerably exceed the 1963-64 pack of 53.7 million gallons. Although early-season movement was down moderately, packers' stocks on January 2 were about 14.5 million gallons, 21 percent below a year earlier and 64 percent below 2 years earlier. Stocks can be expected to increase as the new pack mounts and, by spring, should exceed the year-earlier volume. Early-season output of other Florida frozen citrus concentrates was light (table 24).

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Output of Florida chilled citrus products to January 2 in the 1964-65 season has tended to lag behind year-earlier production. The packs to January 2 and changes from a year earlier: Single-strength orange juice, 5.2 million gallons, 5 percent below a year earlier; single-strength grapefruit juice, 0.3 million gallons, down 38 percent; grapefruit sections, 1.2 million gallons, down 17 percent; orange sections, 0.3 million gallons, up 8 percent; and citrus salad, 0.9 million gallons, down 58 percent. These products are made continuously throughout the year from fresh citrus fruit, and upon manufacture move rather quickly into consumption outlets. Some increase in output seems probable in 1964-65.

Exports of Citrus Juices Decreased in 1963-64

U. S. exports of principal citrus juices during November 1963-October 1964 were below 1962-63, partly because of reduced supplies and continuing relatively high prices. Exports in 1963-64 and decreases from 1962-63 were: Frozen orange concentrate, 2.5 million gallons, down 32 percent; canned (hot-pack) orange concentrate, 1.0 million gallons, 2 percent; canned single-strength orange juice, 1.1 million cases (24-2's), 40 percent; and canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 0.8 million cases, 50 percent. Canada was the leading destination for most items.

U. S. imports of concentrated lemon juice during November 1963-October 1964 were about 1 million gallons (single-strength equivalent), 60 percent below a year earlier. But imports of various other citrus juices, including orange, were about 7.7 million gallons, twice those of 1962-63.

RECENT TRENDS IN APPLE TREE NUMBERS

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During the early part of the 1964 season, the apple crop appeared to be approaching 150 million bushels. However, dry weather in the eastern half of the country and cool weather in the Pacific Northwest limited sizing; so actual production was only 140 million bushels. Even so, this crop was the largest since 1937.

In recent years, apple production has remained relatively stable, with the year-to-year fluctuations resulting mostly from varying weather conditions. At the same time tree numbers have declined in most States as the number of orchards has declined.

Production attained during 1964, however, suggests that the overall level may be shifting to a higher position. It is possible to get some insight into what lies ahead by looking at the makeup of the tree population: The number, age, and type of trees (whether dwarf, semi-dwarf, or standard), and the relative importance of each variety. These form the base for future production although cultural practices and variations in weather conditions also modify potential production.

Although Nation-wide details are not available, results are available from tree surveys made since 1960 in 10 apple States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Mexico, Washington, and Oregon. Those surveys accounted for more than 13,000,000 apple trees, or more than half of the U. S. total for orchards having 100 or more trees. Based on the age, variety, and type characteristics of the trees in those surveys and assuming that similar patterns of plantings exist in other States, we have a guide regarding future production.

Of major significance is the fact that plantings generally have been heavier than considered necessary to maintain bearing trees at their present level. Surveys show that 40 percent of the trees in orchards have been planted during the past 10 years. This indicates that production of around 125 million bushels of apples in most recent years has occurred with less than two-thirds of the total trees considered of bearing age, recognizing that some of the trees planted in the past 10 years produced fruit. In some States, half of the trees are not old enough to bear significant quantities of apples. Significantly, the bearing surface of newer trees will continue to expand for a number of years after the trees reach bearing age, thus adding to their productive capacity.

In general, the Western States have a larger proportion of young trees than the Central States; and the Central States have more than the Eastern States.

Plantings have been fairly well distributed year by year. About as many trees were planted during the past 5 years as during the preceding 5 years. There are exceptions. For example, in Washington plantings made during 1956, 1957, and 1958 were heavier than those made since.

Age of trees is not the only characteristic to affect the future of apple production. The varietal makeup of the plantings shows significant--although probably not unexpected--shifts. From a production standpoint, the major varieties, in order of importance during the 1958-62 period, were: Red Delicious, 21.6 percent of the total crop; McIntosh, 14.0 percent; Winesap, 7.1 percent; Rome, 7.0 percent; and Jonathans, 6.6 percent. Golden Delicious moved up from sixth place in the 1958-62 period to third place in both 1963 and 1964, while Winesap dropped from third to fifth and sixth in those 2 years.

If the relative importance of varieties is based on the current number of trees of all ages instead of on production, Red Delicious is still the leader. Golden Delicious ranks second, Romes third, and McIntosh fourth. The relative importance of the major varieties based on tree number is:

	Percent
Red Delicious	37
Golden Delicious	14
Rome	7
McIntosh	6
York	5
Stayman	5
Jonathan	4

As can be expected, regional variations exist. More than half of the total apple trees in the Western States are Red Delicious. This variety is also the leader in Eastern States but accounts for only about 22 percent of all trees. More Jonathan trees than any other variety are found in the Central States, followed closely by Golden Delicious and Red Delicious.

The varietal composition of plantings made in the various States since 1959 is also revealing. Nearly half (48 percent) were Red Delicious--in Western States, this variety comprised approximately 60 percent. During the same period, 20 percent of all trees set out were Golden Delicious. In other words, a little over two-thirds of the young trees planted since 1959 are either Red Delicious or Golden Delicious, and those 2 varieties now account for more than half of all trees of all ages. Thus, Red Delicious will make up an increasingly larger proportion of the future production.

Still another characteristic of recent plantings is the dwarf or semi-dwarf nature of the trees. Dwarf and semi-dwarf trees make up only about 5 percent of the total trees covered by the special tree surveys. Yet, they represent a significant part of newer plantings. Of the total dwarf and semi-dwarf plantings, 91 percent have been set in the past 10 years, including 58 percent planted since 1959. Thus, most dwarf trees are quite young. Based on the surveys, about one-third of all trees planted since 1959 have been dwarf or semi-dwarf in type with as much as 60 percent making up these types in some States. Dwarf and semi-dwarf type trees start bearing earlier and are believed to have greater per acre production potentials than standard types.

The high proportion of young trees, the increasing importance of Red Delicious and Golden Delicious varieties, and the recent heavy plantings of dwarf-type trees give a basis for evaluating potential apple production over the next few years.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION

By Ben H. Pubols
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High Points in Fruit and Nut Production and Value

1. Fruits and edible tree nuts accounted for about 7.5 percent of the value of production of all crops in the United States in 1963 (not including Alaska and Hawaii).

2. California led all States in 1963, accounting for 47.2 percent of production and 41.0 percent of value of all fruits and nuts. Florida was second in all fruits and nuts, but first in citrus.

3. Although California was the leader in all fruits and nuts combined and many individual commodities in 1963, Washington was first in apples and sweet cherries, Michigan in sour cherries, Massachusetts in cranberries, Florida in oranges and grapefruit, and Georgia in pecans.

Special Tables on Fruit and Nut Production and Value

This issue of the Fruit Situation presents several special tables showing production and value of individual kinds of fruits and edible tree nuts, United States by States, for 1963 (tables 2 and 3). It also includes a new table giving value of production of individual kinds of fruits and nuts, United States, averages for 1947-49 and 1957-59, and annual for 1960-64 (table 7). The latter table is similar to those on production and prices published annually for a number of years in the January issue (tables 6 and 8). The tables and discussion in this report relate to the 48 contiguous mainland States. Comparable data are not available for Hawaii, where production of certain crops is important, and for Alaska, where production of fruit is negligible.

The Place of Fruits and Nuts Among the Crops

In recent years, total production of fruits and edible tree nuts in the 48 States has ranged substantially between 17 million and 19 million tons. It has dropped somewhat since 1962 because of freeze damage to citrus trees. The most recent year for which fairly complete data are available is 1963, when production totaled 17 million tons. Preliminary figures, including some rough estimates, point to about 18 million tons in 1964.

The value of production of all fruits and edible tree nuts in 1963 was about $1.6 billion. This comprised approximately 7.5 percent of the value of all crops produced that year. Tentative figures for 1964 indicate that the proportion may have increased to about 8.5 percent. Data for other years would show still other relationships. Although 1963 was not strictly a normal year for fruit and nut crops--few if any ever are completely normal--this year nevertheless does allow a fairly good idea of the geographic distribution of production, whether measured by quantity or value.

For 1963, figures on production and value, by individual fruits and nuts and by States, are shown in tables 2 and 3. The same data for leading States are summarized in tables 4 and 5, and also shown in the cover chart. Since production in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Nevada was not sufficiently large to report, no data are shown for these 5 States.

Noncitrus Fruits

Apples, peaches, and strawberries are grown commercially in most States. Production of cherries, grapes, and pears is less widespread, and that of other fruits is significant in only a few States. In 1963, California led in the production of apricots, avocados, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, and strawberries; it also grew practically all of the dates, figs, nectarines, olives, persimmons, and pomegranates. Washington led in the production of apples and sweet cherries, Michigan in sour cherries, and Massachusetts in cranberries. In value of production, California accounted for 46.5 percent of the 1963 total. Washington, with 10.6 percent, was second; New York, with 7.3 percent, was third; and Mishigan, with 5.8 percent, was fourth.

Citrus Fruits

Citrus fruits are grown commercially in only a few of the southernmost States. In volume produced in 1963, Florida led by far in oranges and grapefruit. It also grew all of the reported production of tangerines, tangelos, and limes, although other States grew small quantities. California was first in lemons and second in oranges. In value of production of all citrus in 1963, Florida accounted for 66.1 percent, and California had 30.1 percent.

Edible Tree Nuts

Commercial production of almonds, walnuts, and filberts is located in the 3 Pacific Coast States. Pecans are grown mostly in the South Atlantic and South Central States, and New Mexico. In 1963, California accounted for all of the almonds and led in walnuts; Oregon led in filberts. Georgia led in pecans; Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas also accounted for substantial quantities. In value of all tree nuts combined, California was responsible for 50.1 percent. Georgia, with 13.3 percent, was second; Texas, with 8.2 percent, was third; Alabama, with 7.1 percent, was fourth; and Louisiana with 6.5 percent, was fifth.

All Fruits and Nuts

California is the leader by far in production and value of all fruits and nuts combined, as might be expected. In 1963, this State accounted for 47.2 percent of production and 41.0 percent of value (tables 4 and 5 and cover chart). Florida was second with 23.5 percent of production and 24.1 percent of value. These 2 States accounted for 70.7 percent of production and 65.1 percent of value. Washington and other States trailed far behind Florida.

The Fruit Situation is published January, June, August, and October.

The next issue is scheduled for release June 30, 1965.

Table 2 .--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production, by States, United States, 1963 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits																			
	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Sweet cherries	Sour cherries	Cranberries	Dates	Figs	Grapes	Nectarines	Olives	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Pomegranates	Plums	Prunes	Strawberries	Total noncitrus fruits	
																			Quantity	Percent of U. S.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
Maine	43,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	630	43,830	0.4
N.H.	32,880	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	504	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,384	.3
Vt.	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,000	.2
Mass.	67,200	---	---	---	---	31,850	---	---	---	---	---	3,480	---	---	---	---	---	675	103,205	1.0
R.I.	3,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	312	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,912	2/
Conn.	32,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,480	1,450	---	---	---	---	518	37,848	.4
N.Y.	489,600	---	---	4,400	20,300	---	---	---	107,000	---	---	12,960	18,000	---	---	---	---	3,780	656,040	6.3
N.J.	57,600	---	---	---	---	3,290	---	---	860	---	---	48,000	---	---	---	---	---	5,880	115,630	1.1
Pa.	192,000	---	---	350	8,300	---	---	---	34,000	---	---	48,000	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,415	287,565	2.7
Ohio	50,400	---	---	---	250	---	---	---	9,500	---	---	480	---	---	---	---	---	1,890	62,520	.6
Ind.	36,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	240	---	---	---	---	---	1,955	38,195	.4
Ill.	52,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,400	---	---	---	---	---	1,920	57,120	.5
Mich.	288,000	---	---	7,300	37,000	---	---	---	33,500	---	---	48,000	32,500	---	---	8,700	---	18,600	473,600	4.5
Wis.	33,600	---	---	---	7,200	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	63,300	.6
Minn.	7,080	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,080	.1
Iowa	7,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,550	.1
Mo.	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,400	---	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	39,900	.4
Kans.	4,080	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	---	---	---	---	---	412	5,692	.1
Del.	6,960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,080	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,040	.1
Md.	28,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,880	---	---	---	---	---	1,900	39,580	.4
Va.	216,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,220	243,220	2.3
W.Va.	110,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	121,200	1.2
N.C.	62,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	36,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,100	101,500	1.0
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,200	---	---	187,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	192,400	1.8
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	---	---	129,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	130,800	1.2
Fla.	---	---	13,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,300	22,200	.2
Ky.	5,880	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	---	---	---	---	---	1,760	8,240	.1
Tenn.	4,320	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	6,090	12,210	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,200	---	---	---	---	---	825	26,025	.2
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,680	---	---	---	---	---		7,680	.1
Ark.	4,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,300	---	---	35,280	---	---	---	---	---	6,120	51,500	.5
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,280	---	---	---	---	---	3,995	9,275	.1
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	8,000	.1
Tex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	3,250	---	---	---	---	1,200	22,450	2/
Mont.	840	---	---	40	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	910	.2
Idaho	34,800	---	---	1,300	1,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,800	2,000	---	---	---	19,000	---	63,000	.6
Colo.	30,000	---	---	110	830	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,600	3,750	---	---	---	---	---	44,290	.4
N. Mex.	10,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,800	.1
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,500	.2
Utah	12,480	1,700	---	3,000	4,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,120	7,875	---	---	---	---	369	32,644	.3
Wash.	765,600	8,600	---	19,000	800	5,550	---	---	76,600	---	---	32,400	137,500	---	---	---	16,300	20,945	1,083,295	10.3
Oreg.	64,800	---	---	16,600	1,200	2,035	---	---	---	---	---	7,920	85,000	---	---	---	6,300	34,875	218,730	2.1
Calif.	201,600	190,000	46,800	18,000	---	---	22,100	63,100	3,500,000	57,000	57,000	1,042,080	183,000	2,600	3,600	106,000	332,500	119,070	5,944,450	56.7
U. S.	3,012,120	200,300	60,700	70,100	81,110	62,725	22,100	63,100	3,793,410	57,000	57,000	1,772,376	476,825	2,600	3,600	114,700	374,100	255,444	10,479,310	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

--Continued

Table 2.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production, by States, United States, 1963 1/--Continued

State	Citrus fruits								Total all fruits		Tree nuts						Total all fruits and nuts	
	Oranges	Tangerines	Grapefruit	Lemons	Limes	Tangelos	Total citrus		Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Almonds	Filberts	Walnuts	Pecans	Total tree nuts		Quantity	Percent of U.S.
							Quantity	Percent of U.S.							Quantity	Percent of U.S.		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43,830	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	43,830	0.3
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,384	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,384	.2
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,000	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,000	.1
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	103,205	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	103,205	.6
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,912	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,912	2/
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,848	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,848	.2
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	656,040	3.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	656,040	3.9
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	115,630	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	115,630	.7
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	287,565	1.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	287,565	1.7
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	62,520	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	62,520	.4
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	38,195	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	38,195	.2
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	57,120	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	57,120	.3
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	473,600	2.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	473,600	2.8
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	63,300	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	63,300	.4
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,080	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,080	2/
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,550	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,550	2/
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39,900	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	39,900	.2
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,692	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,692	2/
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,040	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,040	2/
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39,580	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	39,580	.2
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	243,220	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	243,220	1.5
W.Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	121,200	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	121,200	.7
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	101,500	.6	---	---	---	2,200	2,200	0.7	103,700	.6
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	192,400	1.2	---	---	---	5,300	5,300	1.6	197,700	1.2
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	130,800	.8	---	---	---	56,000	56,000	16.9	186,800	1.1
Fla.	2,623,000	171,000	1,117,000	---	18,000	40,500	3,969,500	63.9	3,991,700	23.9	---	---	---	3,400	3,400	1.0	3,995,100	23.5
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,240	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,240	2/
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,210	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,210	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,025	.2	---	---	---	30,500	30,500	9.2	56,525	.3
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,680	2/	---	---	---	15,000	15,000	4.5	22,680	.1
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	51,500	.3	---	---	---	5,500	5,500	1.7	57,000	.3
La.	675	---	---	---	---	---	675	2/	9,950	.1	---	---	---	24,500	24,500	7.4	34,450	.2
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	.1	---	---	---	8,000	8,000	2.4	16,000	.1
Tex.	10,800	---	20,000	---	---	---	30,800	.5	53,250	.3	---	---	---	28,000	28,000	8.4	81,250	.5
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	910	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	910	2/
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	63,000	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	63,000	.4
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	44,290	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	44,290	.3
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,800	.1	---	---	---	3,000	3,000	.9	13,800	.1
Ariz.	82,500	---	103,000	66,100	---	---	251,600	4.1	268,100	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	268,100	1.6
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,644	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,644	.2
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,083,295	6.5	---	340	---	---	340	.1	1,083,635	6.4
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	218,730	1.3	---	6,600	3,800	---	10,400	3.1	229,130	1.4
Calif.	1,200,000	---	137,000	620,000	---	---	1,957,000	31.5	7,901,450	47.3	60,300	---	79,300	---	139,600	42.1	8,041,050	47.2
U. S.	3,916,975	171,000	1,377,000	686,100	18,000	40,500	6,209,575	100.0	16,688,885	100.0	60,300	6,940	83,100	181,400	331,740	100.0	17,020,625	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1963 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits																			
	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Sweet cherries	Sour cherries	Cranberries	Dates	Figs	Grapes	Nectarines	Olives	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Pomegranates	Plums	Prunes	Strawberries	Total noncitrus fruits	
																			Value	Percent of U. S.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Maine	4,410	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	408	4,818	0.5
N.H.	3,288	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	92	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,380	.4
Vt.	2,550	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,550	.3
Mass.	6,440	---	---	---	---	7,659	---	---	---	---	---	609	---	---	---	---	---	451	15,159	1.7
R.I.	352	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52	---	---	---	---	---	---	404	.1
Conn.	3,442	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	594	226	---	---	---	---	352	4,614	.5
N.Y.	40,280	---	---	1,232	3,796	---	---	---	14,445	---	---	1,620	2,124	---	---	---	---	1,978	65,475	7.3
N.J.	5,400	---	---	---	---	803	---	---	99	---	---	8,300	---	---	---	---	---	2,505	17,107	1.9
Pa.	13,120	---	---	157	1,635	---	---	---	4,760	---	---	5,460	270	---	---	---	---	1,227	26,629	3.0
Ohio	5,460	---	---	---	55	---	---	---	1,396	---	---	80	---	---	---	---	---	696	7,687	.9
Ind.	3,525	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	---	---	---	---	---	782	4,339	.5
Ill.	4,730	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	325	---	---	---	---	---	810	5,865	.6
Mich.	22,560	---	---	2,372	7,067	---	---	---	4,891	---	---	5,180	2,925	---	---	914	---	6,744	52,653	5.8
Wis.	2,730	---	---	---	1,368	4,176	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,090	9,364	1.0
Minn.	885	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	885	.1
Iowa	855	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	41	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	896	.1
Mo.	2,562	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	341	---	---	750	---	---	---	---	---	642	4,295	.5
Kans.	374	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	170	---	---	---	---	---	173	717	.1
Del.	667	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	144	---	---	---	---	---	---	811	.1
Md.	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,221	---	---	---	---	---	825	5,046	.6
Va.	17,460	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,110	---	---	---	---	---	1,515	21,085	2.3
W.Va.	9,476	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,260	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,736	1.2
N.C.	5,720	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	156	---	---	3,765	---	---	---	---	---	1,499	11,140	1.2
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	468	---	---	19,890	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,358	2.2
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	180	---	---	12,128	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,308	1.4
Fla.	---	---	1,974	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,683	7,657	.8
Ky.	760	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	69	---	---	---	---	---	631	1,460	.2
Tenn.	486	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	195	---	---	---	---	---	2,037	2,718	.3
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,572	---	---	---	---	---	297	2,869	.3
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	832	---	---	---	---	---	---	832	.1
Ark.	470	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	737	---	---	3,336	---	---	---	---	---	2,193	6,736	.7
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	649	---	---	---	---	---	2,666	3,315	.4
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	470	---	---	---	---	---	596	1,066	.1
Tex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,100	195	---	---	---	---	627	2,922	.3
Mont.	94	---	---	24	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	123	2/
Idaho	3,045	---	---	434	186	---	---	---	---	---	---	490	160	---	---	---	2,033	---	6,348	.7
Colo.	3,375	---	---	58	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,382	495	---	---	---	---	---	5,448	.6
N. Mex.	860	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	860	.1
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,382	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,382	.4
Utah	816	207	---	1,050	681	---	---	---	---	---	---	442	598	---	---	---	---	148	3,942	.4
Wash.	53,720	1,137	---	7,418	139	1,332	---	---	7,583	---	---	2,506	14,221	---	---	---	2,181	5,144	95,381	10.6
Oreg.	3,294	---	---	5,478	233	488	---	---	---	---	---	1,106	8,341	---	---	---	876	8,874	28,690	3.2
Calif.	13,188	22,610	12,121	6,624	---	---	2,851	4,882	157,889	5,404	11,001	59,929	20,281	398	353	16,362	40,565	44,947	419,405	46.5
U. S.	239,394	23,954	14,095	24,847	15,303	14,458	2,851	4,882	196,368	5,404	11,001	139,860	49,836	398	353	17,276	45,655	95,540	901,475	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

--Continued

Table 3.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1963 1/—Continued

State	Citrus Fruits								Total all fruits		Tree nuts						Total all fruits and nuts	
	Oranges	Tangerines	Grapefruit	Lemons	Limes	Tangelos	Total citrus Value	Total citrus Percent of U.S.	Value	Percent of U.S.	Almonds	Filberts	Walnuts	Pecans	Total tree nuts Value	Total tree nuts Percent of U.S.	Value	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Percent	1,000 dol.	Percent	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Percent	1,000 dol.	Percent
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,818	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,818	0.3
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,380	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,380	.2
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,550	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,550	.2
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,159	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,159	.9
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	404	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	404	2/
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,614	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,614	.3
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	65,475	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	65,475	4.0
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,107	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,107	1.0
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,629	1.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,629	1.6
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,687	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,687	.5
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,339	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,339	.3
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,865	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,865	.4
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,653	3.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,653	3.2
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,364	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,364	.6
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	885	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	885	.1
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	896	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	896	.1
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,295	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,295	.3
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	717	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	717	2/
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	811	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	811	2/
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,046	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,046	.3
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,085	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,085	1.3
W.Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,736	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,736	.6
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,140	.8	---	---	---	840	840	0.6	11,980	.7
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,358	1.4	---	---	---	2,104	2,104	1.5	22,462	1.4
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,308	.8	---	---	---	19,175	19,175	13.3	31,483	1.9
Fla.	291,121	15,516	69,449	---	1,976	4,860	382,922	66.1	390,579	26.4	---	---	---	1,188	1,188	.8	391,767	24.1
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,460	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,460	.1
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,718	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,718	.2
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,869	.2	---	---	---	10,279	10,279	7.1	13,148	.8
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	832	.1	---	---	---	5,110	5,110	3.6	5,942	.4
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,736	.5	---	---	---	2,193	2,193	1.5	8,929	.5
La.	100	---	---	---	---	---	100	2/	3,415	.2	---	---	---	9,303	9,303	6.5	12,718	.8
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,066	.1	---	---	---	3,075	3,075	2.1	4,141	.3
Tex.	914	---	1,670	---	---	---	2,584	.5	5,506	.4	---	---	---	11,740	11,740	8.2	17,246	1.1
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	123	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	123	2/
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,348	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,348	.4
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,448	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,448	.3
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	860	.1	---	---	---	1,800	1,800	1.3	2,660	.2
Ariz.	8,374	---	5,906	4,942	---	---	19,222	3.3	22,604	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,604	1.4
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,942	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,942	.2
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	95,381	6.4	---	160	---	---	160	.1	95,541	5.9
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,690	1.9	---	3,102	1,710	---	4,812	3.3	33,502	2.1
Calif.	122,310	---	12,299	39,446	---	---	174,055	30.1	593,460	40.1	35,637	---	36,478	---	72,115	50.1	665,575	41.0
U. S.	422,819	15,516	89,324	44,388	1,976	4,860	578,883	100.0	1,480,358	100.0	35,637	3,262	38,188	66,807	143,894	100.0	1,624,252	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4 .—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value, principal States and United States, 1963 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
	Tons	1,000 dol.	Tons	1,000 dol.	Tons	1,000 dol.	Tons	1,000 dol.	Tons	1,000 dol.
California	5,944,450	419,405	1,957,000	174,055	7,901,450	593,460	139,600	72,115	8,041,050	665,575
Florida	22,200	7,657	3,969,500	382,922	3,991,700	390,579	3,400	1,188	3,995,100	391,767
Washington	1,083,295	95,381	---	---	1,083,295	95,381	340	160	1,083,635	95,541
New York	656,040	65,475	---	---	656,040	65,475	---	---	656,040	65,475
Michigan	473,600	52,653	---	---	473,600	52,653	---	---	473,600	52,653
Oregon	218,730	28,690	---	---	218,730	28,690	10,400	4,812	229,130	33,502
Pennsylvania	287,565	26,629	---	---	287,565	26,629	---	---	287,565	26,629
Other States	1,793,430	205,585	283,075	21,906	2,076,505	227,491	178,000	65,619	2,254,505	293,110
United States	10,479,310	901,475	6,209,575	578,883	16,688,885	1,480,358	331,740	143,894	17,020,625	1,624,252

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 5 .—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value, percentage by principal States, United States, 1963 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
California	56.7	46.5	31.5	30.1	47.3	40.1	42.1	50.1	47.2	41.0
Florida	.2	.8	63.9	66.1	23.9	26.4	1.0	.8	23.5	24.1
Washington	10.3	10.6	---	---	6.5	6.4	.1	.1	6.4	5.9
New York	6.3	7.3	---	---	3.9	4.4	---	---	3.9	4.0
Michigan	4.5	5.8	---	---	2.8	3.6	---	---	2.8	3.2
Oregon	2.1	3.2	---	---	1.3	1.9	3.1	3.3	1.4	2.1
Pennsylvania	2.7	3.0	---	---	1.7	1.8	---	---	1.7	1.6
Other States	17.2	22.8	4.6	3.8	12.6	15.4	53.7	45.7	13.1	18.1
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 6.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production, United States, averages 1947-49 and 1957-59, annual 1960-64 1/

Commodity	Average		Crop year				
	1947-49	1957-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
NONCITRUS							
Apples, commercial	2,692	2,989	2,604	3,038	3,014	3,012	3,368
Apricots, 3 States	215	177	243	191	166	200	221
Avocados, 2 States	20	65	37	56	52	61	*(45)
Cherries, sweet	99	88	71	101	110	70	115
Cherries, sour	111	129	116	165	177	81	254
Cranberries	43	58	67	62	66	63	65
Dates, California	13	23	22	21	24	22	22
Figs, California	3/ 109	74	60	63	70	63	68
Grapes	2,898	2,918	2,997	3,092	3,239	3,793	3,505
Nectarines, California	15	36	44	54	51	57	74
Olives, California	44	44	66	44	52	57	60
Peaches	1,646	1,667	1,783	1,869	1,812	1,772	1,789
Pears	748	725	625	663	717	477	719
Persimmons, California	3	3	2	2	2	3	*(3)
Pineapples, Florida	4/	4/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Plums, 2 States	83	86	89	95	90	115	128
Pomegranates, California	3	3	4	3	3	4	*(4)
Prunes, California	444	333	347	348	370	332	425
Prunes, Oregon, Idaho and Washington	114	71	25	68	86	42	67
Strawberries	175	260	233	255	263	255	275
Total noncitrus	9,475	9,749	9,435	10,190	10,364	10,479	11,207
CITRUS							
Oranges	4,706	5,234	5,052	6,048	4,494	3,917	4,858
Tangerines, Florida	201	141	220	180	90	171	200
Grapefruit	1,879	1,630	1,695	1,677	1,354	1,377	1,645
Lemons 6/	451	663	544	636	490	686	519
Limes, Florida	8	12	12	14	16	18	21
Tangelos, Florida	—	18	22	45	34	41	38
Total citrus	7,245	7,698	7,545	8,600	6,478	6,210	7,281
GRAND TOTAL							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	16,720	17,447	16,980	18,790	16,842	16,689	18,488
Bloom of preceding year	17,336	17,560	17,373	17,735	18,964	16,957	17,417
TREE NUTS							
Almonds, California	38	46	53	66	48	60	72
Filberts, 2 States	9	10	9	12	8	7	8
Pecans	70	77	94	123	35	181	68
Walnuts, 2 States	75	73	73	68	80	83	84
Total nuts	192	206	229	269	171	331	232
Total all fruits and nuts	16,912	17,653	17,209	19,059	17,013	17,020	18,720

1/ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes Texas prior to 1949. 4/ Less than 500 tons. 5/ Discontinued. 6/ Beginning 1958, Arizona included. Prior years, California only.

*Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 7.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of production, United States, averages 1947-49 and 1957-59, and annual 1960-64 1/

Commodity	Average		Crop year				
	1947-49	1957-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 2/
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
NONCITRUS							
Apples, commercial	175,398	193,233	237,006	233,383	245,319	239,394	247,715
Apricots, 3 States	15,352	20,799	24,976	16,528	23,556	23,954	26,960
Avocados, 2 States	7,294	9,327	10,255	11,737	12,358	14,095	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	20,877	27,112	25,136	31,818	30,263	24,847	33,266
Cherries, sour	20,830	18,310	18,363	27,624	16,398	15,303	22,339
Cranberries	9,322	12,142	11,799	10,600	12,803	14,458	*15,444
Dates, California	1,613	2,699	2,718	3,103	3,775	2,851	3,248
Figs, California	3/ 5,917	5,384	5,299	4,896	5,741	4,882	*5,259
Grapes	111,460	180,287	166,158	179,264	201,559	196,368	*221,815
Nectarines, California	1,373	4,811	4,664	5,562	5,508	5,404	6,734
Olives, California	7,020	7,194	10,362	7,040	11,128	11,001	7,440
Peaches	112,400	133,443	134,262	142,072	134,395	139,860	156,844
Pears	52,939	51,839	54,578	60,913	51,754	49,836	65,766
Persimmons, California	235	211	266	269	319	398	n.a.
Pineapples, Florida	22	4/ 26	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Plums, 2 States	10,468	14,696	16,284	16,744	14,610	17,276	17,953
Pomegranates, California	104	241	277	264	326	353	n.a.
Prunes, California	27,240	40,261	54,349	46,287	41,884	40,565	39,780
Prunes, Oregon, Idaho and Washington	5,560	6,698	4,948	8,199	6,696	5,090	4,701
Strawberries	70,918	82,534	89,132	88,997	94,538	95,540	109,683
Total noncitrus	656,342	811,247	870,832	895,300	912,930	901,475	
CITRUS							
Oranges	181,722	366,707	416,875	370,212	362,084	422,819	*530,336
Tangerines, Florida	6,880	8,797	11,417	11,200	7,560	15,516	*18,102
Grapefruit	43,789	58,749	55,113	45,156	57,090	89,324	*106,547
Lemons 6/	38,843	35,059	34,790	36,379	51,899	44,388	*33,942
Limes, Florida	714	1,109	1,162	1,292	1,556	1,976	1,737
Tangelos, Florida	---	1,793	2,715	3,890	3,892	4,860	*4,590
Total Citrus	271,948	472,214	522,072	468,129	484,081	578,883	695,254
GRAND TOTAL							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	928,290	1,283,461	1,392,904	1,363,429	1,397,011	1,480,358	
Bloom of preceding year	900,998	1,153,191	1,324,427	1,417,372	1,381,059	1,385,556	
TREE NUTS							
Almonds, California	16,538	24,270	27,878	37,250	31,392	35,637	*42,552
Filberts, 2 States	2,034	3,453	3,760	4,470	3,424	3,262	3,697
Pecans	24,151	43,231	58,123	44,584	24,879	66,807	33,153
Walnuts, 2 States	28,287	30,633	39,035	31,531	37,331	38,188	38,034
Total tree nuts	71,010	101,587	128,796	117,835	97,026	143,894	117,436
Total all fruits and nuts	999,300	1,385,048	1,521,700	1,481,264	1,494,037	1,624,252	

1/ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Includes Texas prior to 1949.
4/ Average 1957-58.
5/ Estimates discontinued.
6/ Beginning 1958, Arizona included. Prior years, California only.
* Used 1963 price to evaluate production, except California and Arizona grapes, and figs not dried.

Table 8.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Season average price per unit received by growers, averages 1947-49, 1957-59, and annual 1960-64 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 2/
		1947-49	1957-59					
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NONCITRUS								
Apples	Bu.	1.47	1.57	2.19	1.86	1.95	1.92	1.79
Apricots	Ton	76.80	124.32	105.00	95.50	142.00	120.00	123.00
Avocados	Ton	371.00	149.65	275.00	209.00	239.00	232.00	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	Ton	230.00	310.97	362.00	317.00	287.00	360.00	291.00
Cherries, sour	Ton	190.00	143.65	158.00	167.00	98.20	189.00	100.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	10.99	10.62	8.83	8.58	10.80	11.90	n.a.
Dates	Ton	116.33	116.66	123.00	145.00	137.00	129.00	149.00
Figs	Ton	54.30	72.93	87.90	77.20	81.10	77.10	n.a.
Grapes	Ton	37.83	61.69	55.30	57.90	62.60	52.50	n.a.
Nectarines	Ton	93.20	137.32	106.00	103.00	108.00	94.80	91.00
Olives	Ton	161.67	188.65	157.00	160.00	214.00	193.00	124.00
Peaches	Bu.	1.67	1.98	1.86	1.93	1.89	1.96	2.19
Pears	Bu.	1.65	1.77	2.14	2.26	1.78	2.64	2.20
Persimmons	Ton	68.00	82.99	140.00	128.00	145.00	153.00	n.a.
Pineapples	Crate	4.85	3/ 5.80	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Plums	Ton	134.00	178.32	187.00	181.00	165.00	158.00	147.00
Pomegranates	Ton	36.00	85.66	77.00	85.00	93.00	98.00	n.a.
Prunes								
All, fresh basis	Ton	61.40	121.97	159.00	132.00	107.00	122.00	85.00
Calif., dried basis	Ton	156.00	317.33	391.00	333.00	283.00	305.00	234.00
Oregon, Washington, Idaho, fresh basis	Ton	60.83	100.90	203.00	123.00	79.40	125.00	n.a.
Strawberries	Lb.	.210	.160	.191	.174	.179	.187	.200
CITRUS 5/								
Oranges	Box	1.77	3.02	3.58	2.68	2.97	4.58	n.a.
Tangerines	Box	1.57	3.01	2.33	2.80	3.59	4.31	n.a.
Grapefruit	Box	1.05	1.41	1.27	1.06	1.58	2.61	n.a.
Lemons 6/	Box	3.47	2.01	2.49	2.17	3.83	2.46	n.a.
Limes	Box	3.36	3.98	3.75	3.80	3.89	4.39	3.34
Tangelos	Box	---	4.41	5.43	3.89	4.93	5.40	n.a.
TREE NUTS								
Almonds	Ton	436.67	580.94	526.00	561.00	654.00	591.00	n.a.
Filberts	Ton	243.33	351.96	420.00	380.00	440.00	470.00	440.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.178	.281	.310	.181	.352	.184	.242
Improved	Lb.	.221	.315	.341	.195	.391	.188	.293
Seedling	Lb.	.151	.263	.287	.162	.310	.179	.214
Walnuts	Ton	384.00	427.62	536.00	467.00	467.00	460.00	454.00

1/ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska. 2/ Preliminary. The 1964 season average prices for the processed portion of the deciduous fruit crops are on an equivalent processing plant door level.

3/ Average 1957-58.

4/ Discontinued.

5/ Equivalent packinghouse door returns per box for all methods of sale.

6/ Beginning 1958-59, includes Arizona.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 9 .--Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1962-63 and 1963-64

Crop and season	Total production	Production having value 1/	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales	
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total processed
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Oranges 2/:						
1962-63	4,494	4,481	35	4,446	1,246	3,200
1963-64	3,906	3,885	37	3,848	1,480	2,368
Tangerines 2/:						
1962-63	95	95	1	94	75	19
1963-64	171	171	3	168	114	54
Grapefruit 2/:						
1962-63	1,429	1,429	8	1,421	674	747
1963-64	1,367	1,367	11	1,356	789	567
Lemons 2/:						
1962-63	494	494	1	493	350	143
1963-64	686	686	1	685	341	344
Limes:						
1962-63	16	16	3/	16	9	7
1963-64	18	18	3/	18	9	9
Tangelos 2/:						
1962-63	34	34	3/	34	27	7
1963-64	40	40	3/	40	30	10
Total citrus fruits 2/:						
1962-63	6,562	6,549	45	6,504	2,381	4,123
1963-64	6,188	6,167	52	6,115	2,763	3,352

1/ Differences between production and production having value consist of fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production. 2/ 1962-63 revised. 1963-64 preliminary. 3/ Negligible.

Source: Citrus Fruits, By States, 1962-63 and 1963-64, Production, Use, and Value. SRS, USDA. Oct. 1964.

Table 10 .--Citrus processed, Florida crops of 1962-63 and 1963-64

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Salads		
	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/
Oranges:						
1962-63	47,121	55	5,550	516	9,224	2/62,466
1963-64	34,176	30	4,891	646	5,734	2/45,477
Tangerines:						
1962-63	188	---	---	---	212	400
1963-64	977	---	---	---	156	1,133
Grapefruit:						
1962-63	3,239	22	242	1,016	11,443	15,962
1963-64	2,396	11	333	1,451	7,390	11,581
Tangelos:						
1962-63	---	---	---	---	---	163
1963-64	---	---	---	---	---	221

1/ Net weight per box: Oranges and tangelos, 90 pounds; tangerines, 95 pounds; and grapefruit, 85 pounds. 2/ Includes 221,000 boxes of tangelos and murcotts for the 1962-63 crop and 642,000 boxes of tangelos, murcotts and imported oranges for the 1963-64 crop.

Table 11.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January 1963 and 1964

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons California	
	California				Florida			
	Valencias		Navels					
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average								
through September	3.94	4.80	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	4.03	5.70	---	---	3.64	3.18	---	---
November	3.88	6.05	5.43	5.86	3.53	3.28	3.51	4.54
December	3.57	3.85	4.14	3.88	3.72	3.19	3.40	4.35
Season average								
through December	3.95	4.99	4.26	4.04	3.59	3.23	3.45	4.43
Week ended:								
January 1	---	---	3.72	3.70	2.31	4.32	4.19	4.93
8	---	---	3.21	3.32	---	3.57	4.13	4.51
15	---	---	3.06	3.59	4.84	3.26	3.48	5.62
Chicago:								
Season average								
through September	3.86	4.37	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	3.94	5.42	---	---	---	---	---	---
November	3.79	6.47	4.67	4.48	---	2.53	3.50	4.46
December	---	4.80	3.76	3.84	4.17	2.02	3.67	4.84
Season average								
through December	3.87	4.69	3.82	3.87	4.17	2.38	3.60	4.68
Week ended:								
January 1	---	---	3.29	3.08	---	---	4.14	5.48
8	---	---	3.33	3.10	---	---	3.91	5.64
15	---	---	3.28	3.64	---	---	3.39	6.13

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, October-January 1963 and 1964

Period	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Season average								
through September	3.45	---	3.67	---	3.47	---	---	---
October	2.72	3.72	---	2.05	2.72	3.66	---	---
November	2.79	2.95	---	2.10	2.79	2.91	---	---
December	2.85	2.82	---	2.13	2.85	2.81	3.38	3.47
Season average								
through December	2.83	2.98	3.47	2.10	2.83	2.95	3.38	3.47
Week ended:								
January 1	3.24	2.66	---	1.72	3.24	2.66	3.11	---
8	3.20	3.16	---	2.93	3.20	3.15	3.95	---
15	3.18	3.06	---	2.87	3.18	3.06	3.95	---

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 13.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas by varieties, August-January 1963-64 and 1964-65 1/

Period	1963-64					1964-65				
	California-Arizona		Florida	Texas 2/	Total	California-Arizona		Florida	Texas	Total
	Valencias	Navels and misc.				Valencias	Navels and misc.			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended:										
August 8:	653	---	---	---	653	623	---	---	---	623
15:	641	---	---	---	641	565	---	---	---	565
22:	601	---	---	---	601	572	---	---	---	572
29:	654	---	---	---	654	582	---	---	---	582
September 5:	506	---	---	---	506	589	---	---	---	589
12:	634	---	2	---	636	498	---	---	---	498
19:	475	---	10	---	485	592	---	---	---	592
26:	589	---	15	---	604	543	---	16	---	559
October 3:	582	---	76	---	658	496	---	75	---	571
10:	575	---	186	---	761	433	---	84	13	530
17:	482	---	254	---	736	367	---	204	---	571
24:	471	---	382	---	853	310	---	387	38	735
31:	405	---	434	---	839	196	---	566	40	802
November 7:	209	44	534	---	787	157	2	689	41	889
14:	101	339	412	11	863	43	82	892	49	1,066
21:	46	835	650	13	1,544	48	381	910	48	1,387
28:	17	921	381	10	1,329	1	1,031	614	40	1,686
December 5:	7	1,464	697	20	2,188	4	1,221	851	80	2,156
12:	5	1,679	1,113	36	2,833	---	1,825	1,191	85	3,101
19:	3	1,105	1,043	38	2,189	---	1,189	1,650	101	2,940
26:	1	842	334	7	1,184	---	569	520	32	1,121
January 2:	---	872	573	17	1,462	---	561	330	41	932

1/ Total fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

2/ Not reported.

Table 14.--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, November-January 1963 and 1964

Season	October			November				December				January
	18	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1962-63	11	45	141	272	269	668	321	610	766	531	160	223
1963-64	1	1	3	43	178	394	395	670	762	871	303	188

Table 15.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January 1963-64 and 1964-65 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1963-64				1964-65				1963	1964
	Florida	Texas	California-Arizona	Total	Florida	Texas	California-Arizona	Total	California	California
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended:										
August 8	---	---	99	99	---	---	153	153	607	481
15	---	---	98	98	---	---	182	182	580	448
22	---	---	96	96	---	---	163	163	524	412
29	---	---	51	51	---	---	120	120	431	399
September 5	110	---	21	131	---	---	53	53	413	346
12	422	---	16	438	---	---	5	5	392	309
19	617	---	10	627	---	---	---	---	344	326
26	386	---	5	391	30	---	---	30	303	307
October 3	897	---	---	897	249	---	---	249	283	301
10	820	---	---	820	442	10	---	452	324	324
17	798	---	---	798	633	---	---	633	331	271
24	816	---	---	816	873	68	---	941	284	236
31	894	---	162	1,056	933	66	---	999	215	282
November 7	930	---	159	1,089	853	73	---	926	184	260
14	711	9	145	865	943	116	22	1,081	208	260
21	901	26	111	1,038	860	88	132	1,080	256	238
28	499	15	110	624	647	73	91	811	190	218
December 5	839	36	134	1,009	752	119	90	961	254	248
12	994	82	137	1,213	836	149	70	1,055	181	272
19	621	79	114	814	960	154	57	1,171	235	237
26	288	23	125	436	497	57	109	663	209	209
January 2	654	33	140	827	260	83	91	434	227	186

1/ Total fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision.

Table 16.--Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1963 and 1964

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious 1/		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average through September	6.01	5.46	6.13	5.45	5.51	5.16	4.84	5.04
October	4.63	5.09	4.64	4.99	5.62	4.98	4.94	4.73
November	4.28	5.09	4.28	4.97	5.83	5.28	5.31	5.50
December	4.28	5.30	4.19	5.12	5.48	4.89	5.35	5.33
Season average through through December	4.41	5.19	4.40	5.07	5.61	5.04	5.21	5.32
Week ended:								
January 1	4.23	5.41	4.19	5.28	6.64	5.56	5.63	5.63
8	3.95	5.49	3.91	5.35	6.56	5.35	5.54	5.32
15	4.17	5.39	4.11	5.25	6.41	4.45	5.55	5.59
Chicago:								
Season average through September	---	5.60	5.96	5.65	---	---	---	---
October	4.23	4.90	4.19	4.95	5.57	5.67	4.70	3.39
November	3.78	4.85	3.77	4.75	6.22	5.57	5.64	5.79
December	3.95	5.18	3.90	5.21	6.17	5.24	5.47	5.53
Season average through December	4.15	5.13	4.18	5.14	6.17	5.45	5.42	5.44
Week ended:								
January 1	3.57	5.25	3.56	5.25	---	---	6.12	5.93
8	3.49	4.80	3.48	4.74	7.05	5.77	5.52	5.60
15	3.94	5.14	3.80	5.07	6.87	5.76	5.97	5.36

1/ Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 17.--Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2½ inches minimum size, for stocks of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September-January 1963 and 1964 1/

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Red Delicious		McIntosh		Red Delicious		McIntosh 2/	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964 2/	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
September	2.85	---	2.66	2.62	4.62	---	3/2.95	2.43
October	---	3.29	2.29	2.38	3.59	3/2.94	3/2.55	2.10
November	3.23	3.48	2.57	---	3.00	3.30	3.06	2.60
December	3.17	3.69	2.40	---	---	3.12	3.02	2.74
Week ended								
January 1	3.00	3.75	2.50	---	---	3.25	3.00	2.65
8	3.12	3.75	2.60	---	---	3.25	3.00	2.65
15	---	3.75	2.50	---	---	3.25	2.85	2.65

1/ Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.
2/ 2¼ inches minimum size.
3/ 2½ inches minimum size.

Table 18 .--Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and 1964

Area	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	Area	Average 1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Eastern States:				Central States:			
North Atlantic	41,386	39,270	43,510	North Central	24,381	21,215	31,770
South Atlantic	19,916	17,690	19,400	South Central	953	625	1,105
Total	61,302	56,960	62,910	Total	1/25,371	21,840	32,875
Western States	36,325	46,705	44,560	U. S. total	1/122,997	125,505	140,345

1/ Total for averages includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 19 .--Pears: Production, Pacific Coast, other States, and United States, average 1958-62, annual 1962-64 1/

State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	1964
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Washington, Oregon, and California				
Bartlett	19,052	20,571	11,867	21,381
Other	5,615	5,883	4,658	5,042
Total	24,667	26,454	16,525	26,423
Other States	2/3,320	2,840	2,853	3,554
United States	2/27,987	29,294	19,378	29,977

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States.
2/ Includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 20 .--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings December 31, 1964, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 average 1958-62	Dec. 31, 1963	Nov. 30, 1964	Dec. 31, 1964
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Apples, fresh:				
Regular storage, bushels	n.a.	30,514	36,407	27,371
C. A. storage, bushels	n.a.	9,702	12,331	12,158
Total bushels	33,826	40,216	48,738	39,529
Pears:				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	8	18	49	18
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	2	---	26	5
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,525	1,346	2,335	1,678
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	298	467	387	310
Total, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,833	1,831	2,797	2,011
Grapes, pounds	71,432	50,448	160,838	88,575
Other fresh fruits, pounds	3,891	1,032	5,521	5,526

Table 21.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York, October-January 1963 and 1964

Market and week ended	Seedless 1963	Seedless 1964	Ribier 1963	Ribier 1964	Malaga 1963	Malaga 1964
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
Season average through September	4.83	4.63	4.73	4.40	---	2.15
October 2	4.55	3.82	4.46	3.80	---	2.15
9	4.89	4.25	3.57	4.29	---	---
16	5.25	4.12	3.88	4.28	3.06	3.06
23	5.33	4.03	5.40	4.45	3.71	2.79
30	5.73	5.51	5.42	4.23	3.15	2.69
November 6	5.59	5.82	4.69	4.37	2.91	3.16
13	8.24	6.03	4.67	5.19	3.56	4.21
20	5.33	5.19	5.00	4.86	3.40	3.22
27	6.89	10.50	5.56	5.11	---	4.00
December 4	---	---	5.10	4.95	---	---
11	3.53	---	4.69	4.87	---	---
18	---	---	4.13	5.34	---	---
25	---	---	3.71	4.63	---	---
Season average through Dec.	4.92	4.60	4.60	4.54	3.35	3.05
January 1	---	---	3.82	5.60	---	---
8	---	---	3.53	5.35	---	---
15	---	---	4.48	5.19	---	---
	Muscat		Emperor		Almeria	
NEW YORK						
Season average through September	4.32	3.30	---	3.56	---	---
October 2	3.50	3.35	3.59	3.34	---	---
9	3.31	2.81	2.71	4.02	---	---
16	3.47	3.13	2.78	3.60	3.25	---
23	3.59	3.65	3.14	3.07	4.14	---
30	3.34	3.08	2.87	2.90	3.91	4.00
November 6	2.97	3.40	2.02	3.39	4.04	4.14
13	4.06	---	2.63	3.66	5.08	4.79
20	---	3.43	3.73	3.29	4.63	4.68
27	---	---	3.60	3.53	4.37	4.51
December 4	---	---	3.66	3.44	4.24	3.51
11	---	---	3.76	3.62	4.48	2.75
18	---	---	3.87	3.63	2.27	3.07
25	---	---	4.50	3.76	3.76	2.52
Season average through Dec.	3.49	3.22	3.17	3.47	4.07	3.72
January 1	---	---	4.75	3.88	1.23	3.24
8	---	---	3.67	3.64	---	3.44
15	---	---	3.49	3.85	---	3.13

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 22.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 1/

Season	Acreage Average 1959-63	Acreage 1964	Acreage Indicated 1965 2/	Yield per acre Average 1959-63	Yield per acre 1964	Yield per acre Indicated 1965	Production Average 1959-63	Production 1964	Production Indicated 1965
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter	1,720	2,700	3,200	5,500	7,700	7,700	9,834	20,790	24,640
Spring	91,080	83,990	81,940	5,365	6,292	---	488,646	528,435	---
Total	92,800	86,690	85,140	5,384	6,336	---	498,481	549,225	---

1/ Includes processing. 2/ 1965 acreage prospective.

Table 23.—Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1963 and 1964 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
			Canners		Distributors	
	1963	1964	Jan. 1 1964	Jan. 1 1965	Nov. 1 1963	Nov. 1 1964
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits						
Apples	3,737	2/2,848	2,298	2,391	487	452
Applesauce	13,000	2/13,786	7,966	10,000	1,700	1,640
Apricots	4,051	5,196	2,069	2,800	n.a.	n.a.
Cherries, R. S. P.	946	3,564	479	1,604	375	470
Cherries, sweet	503	976	523	621	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus sections 3/	2,427	4/1,456	1,269	1,117	270	278
Cranberries	3,307	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 5/	13,741	17,578	7,740	10,746	n.a.	n.a.
Peaches:						
Total ex. spiced	32,729	37,251	15,266	19,412	n.a.	n.a.
California only:						
Clingstone	25,089	30,603	11,479	14,581	---	---
Freestone	4,722	5,366	2,869	3,998	---	---
Pears	5,633	11,371	3,551	7,350	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapples	6/14,982	n.a.	6/7,811	6/6,997	2,154	2,031
Plums and Prunes	7/1,170	7/1,497	7/1,104	7/1,124	n.a.	n.a.

Commodity	Pack				Stocks			
			Florida 4/		Canners		Distributors	
	1962	1963	1963-64 pack	1964-65 pack	Jan. 4, 1964	Jan. 2, 1965	Nov. 1, 1962	Nov. 1, 1963
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:								
Apple	7,414	8,552	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	3,130	8/2,416	1,106	1,189	545	730	323	352
Grapefruit	9,415	8/5,143	1,646	3,227	1,325	1,618	575	455
Orange	11,807	8/7,682	3,350	5,630	2,298	4,090	602	547
Tangerine and tangerine blends	317	221	120	161	95	146	---	---
Pineapple	6/15,263	6/14,802	---	---	6/6,556	6/6,750	1,203	1,180
Pineapple, concentrated	6/7,121	6/11,144	---	---	6/3,281	6/4,102	---	---

---

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Pack through December 1964.

3/ Pack and canners' stocks include grapefruit sections, citrus salad, and orange sections; distributors' stocks include grapefruit sections only.

4/ Florida pack through January 4, 1964 and January 2, 1965.

5/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits.

6/ As reported by the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, covering both Hawaiian and foreign operations of its members. Stocks of pineapples as of December 1, 1963 and 1964; stocks of juice as of December 1. Concentrated juice converted from equivalent cases of 6/10's to cases of 24/2's single-strength.

7/ Purple plums only.

8/ Florida and Texas only. Data not available on California and Arizona packs.

9/ Florida only.

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.—Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1963 and 1964 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1963	Preliminary 1964	Dec. 31 average 1958-62	Dec. 31, 1963	Dec. 31, 1964
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	75,429	---	52,228	58,887	57,402
Apricots	13,881	---	8,905	11,108	14,447
Cherries	82,686	1/194,085	80,396	66,402	133,438
Grapes	15,648	---	12,113	10,351	10,427
Peaches	65,607	69,555	49,777	47,096	64,069
Plums	7,113	---	2/	2/	2/
Prunes	512	---	2/	2/	2/
Blackberries	20,675	---	18,292	13,916	13,770
Blueberries	25,767	---	26,136	22,620	25,653
Boysenberries	9,521	---	n.a.	7,737	6,215
Olallieberries	2,663	---	---	---	---
Raspberries, black	7,332	---	3/27,867	3,971	3,765
Raspberries, red	31,441	---		23,865	22,113
Strawberries	234,440		161,055	132,021	158,904
Logan and other berries	3,226	---	2/	2/	2/
All other fruit	23,573	---	63,102	36,133	41,631
Total	619,514	---	499,877	434,107	551,834
Orange juice 4/	(See below)	(See below)	207,419	194,532	175,376
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	141,253	142,589	163,499
Total juices	---	---	348,672	337,121	338,875

Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack				Florida packers' stocks	
			Florida			
	1962	1963	Jan. 4, 1964	Jan. 2, 1965	Jan. 4, 1964	Jan. 2, 1965
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange						
Concentrated	5/51,648	5/53,674	7,919	8,989	18,259	14,458
Grapefruit						
Concentrated	5/2,323	5/2,573	496	522	892	872
Blend						
Concentrated	53	130	21	2	---	---
Lemon						
Concentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Lemonade base	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Tangerine						
Concentrated	204	1,145	820	543	---	---
Limeade	546	6/331	n.a.	n.a.	6/355	6/251

1/ RSP cherries only. 2/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958. 3/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959. 4/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 5/ Florida only; data for California not available. 6/ Florida pack, June 30, 1964; stocks, June 30, 1963 and 1964. n.a. means "not available."

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners Association, and survey by USDA.

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Special Tables on Processed Noncitrus Fruits. TFS-151, June 1964. Ben H. Pubols.

Apple Trends and Prospects. TFS-152, August 1964. Ben H. Pubols.

Special Apple Tables. TFS-152, August 1964. Ben H. Pubols.

Per Capita Consumption Tables. TFS-152, August 1964. Ben H. Pubols.

Processed Citrus Fruit. TFS-153, October 1964. Ben H. Pubols.

Special Processed Citrus Tables. TFS-153, October 1964. Ben H. Pubols.

II. Agricultural Situation:

The Fruit Situation -- Key Conditions and Prospects for 1964 Noncitrus Crop. Vol. 48, No. 8. August 1964. Ben H. Pubols.

Production of Apples to Expand in Next 5 Years. Vol. 48, No. 10, October 1964. Ben H. Pubols.

Supplies of Fresh and Processed Fruits To Be Larger Into Mid-1965, Demand Good. Vol. 48, No. 12. December 1964. Ben H. Pubols.